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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,599	04/26/2001	Bing Wang	42390P10468	8760
8791	7590	07/01/2004	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025			JACOBS, LASHONDA T	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2157		

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/843,599	WANG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	LaShonda T. Jacobs	2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2001.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shi et al (hereinafter, ‘Shi’, 5,875,296) in view of Shrader et al (hereinafter, “Shrader”, 6,374,359).

As per claims 1, 10 and 19, Shi discloses a method, an article of manufacture and an apparatus for de-authenticating from a first web server security realm protected by an authentication scheme lacking a de-authentication operation, the method comprising:

- attempting to access a first resource in a first security realm protected by the authentication scheme (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46);
- receiving a request for authentication credentials in response to said attempting to access the first resource (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46); and
- supplying said authentication credentials in response to the request so as to become authenticated in the first security realm (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46).

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

- accessing a logout resource in the first security realm, said logout resource configured to automatically authenticate with a second security realm on accessing thereof.

In an analogous art, Shrader discloses a dynamic use and validation of HTTP cookies for authentication including:

- accessing a logout resource in the first security realm, said logout resource configured to automatically authenticate with a second security realm on accessing thereof (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be accessed by the user.

As per claims **2, 11 and 20**, Shi further discloses:

- providing a common access point executing a web browser (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46); and
- first displaying a login web page of the second security realm so that a first user may authenticate with the first security realm and access the first resource, the login page comprising a login resource configured to perform said attempting to access the first resource (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46);

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

- second displaying the login web page of the second security realm responsive to said accessing the logout resource so that a second user may authenticate with the first security realm and access the first resource.

In an analogous art, Shrader discloses a dynamic use and validation of HTTP cookies for authentication including:

- second displaying the login web page of the second security realm responsive to said accessing the logout resource so that a second user may authenticate with the first security realm and access the first resource (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be access by the user.

As per claims 3 and 12, Shi discloses the invention substantially as claimed as discuss above.

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the logout resource execute a script configured to authenticate a user with the second security realm.

In an analogous art, Shrader discloses a dynamic use and validation of HTTP cookies for authentication including:

- wherein the logout resource execute a script configured to authenticate a user with the second security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be access by the user.

As per claims 4 and 13, Shi discloses the invention substantially as claimed as discuss above.

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

- wherein the logout resource comprises a web page element comprising a link to the script (col. 8, lines 4-32); and
- wherein the web page element incorporates authentication credentials for the second security realm so that the user need not to provide authentication to access the second security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be accessed by the user.

As per claims 5 and 14, Shi discloses:

- wherein the authentication scheme comprises HTTP basic authentication (abstract, col. 1, lines 10-17, lines 61-63 and col. 3, lines 17-21).

As per claims 6, 15 and 21, Shi discloses a method, an article of manufacture and an apparatus for de-authenticating from an HTTP basic authentication comprising:

- attempting to access a first resource in a first security realm protected by HTTP basic authentication (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46);
- responsive to said attempting to access, receiving an authentication request for controlling access to the first resource (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46);
- supplying authentication credentials responsive to said authentication request so as to authenticate with the first security realm (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46);

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

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- accessing a second resource in the first security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32); and
- responsive to said accessing the second resource, automatically authenticating with a second security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be accessed by the user.

As per claims 7 and 16, Shi discloses:

- wherein said authenticating with the second security realm invalidates a prior authentication with the first security realm (col. 9, lines 11-22).

As per claims 8 and 17, Shi further discloses:

- displaying a login element within a web browser, the login element configures to access the first resource upon activation thereof (abstract and col. 8, lines 32-46).

As per claims 9, 18 and 22, Shi further discloses:

- a. authenticating a first user with the first security realm (col. 9, lines 11-22);

However, Shi does not explicitly disclose:

- displaying a logout element within the web browser for performing said automatically authenticating with the second security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32); and

within a single browser session:

- b. authenticating the first user with the second security realm so as to de-authenticate the first user from the first security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32); and
- c. authenticating a second user with the first security realm (col. 8, lines 4-32).

Given the teaching of Shrader, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Shi by implementing or incorporating a logoff routine in order to allow a user to logoff from the LDAP Cut without having to exit the web browser therefore providing a refresh page to be accessed by the user.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,918,228 to Rich et al

U.S. Pat. No. 6,154,751 to Ault et al

U.S. Pat. No. 6,606,663 to Liao et al

U.S. Pat. No. 6,226,752 to Gupta et al

U.S. Pat. No. 6,205,480 to Broadhurst et al

U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0029269 to McCarty et al

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LaShonda T. Jacobs whose telephone number is 703-305-7494. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 703-308-7562. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

LaShonda T. Jacobs
Examiner
Art Unit 2157

ltj
June 24, 2004



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